

REPORT OF NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 24th August 1895.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	REMARKS.
BENGALI.		CALCUTTA.			
	<i>Tri-monthly.</i>				
1	"Abodh Bodhini" ...	Calcutta	About 677		
	<i>Weekly.</i>				
1	"Banganivasi" ...	Ditto	5,000	17th August 1895.	
2	"Bangavasi" ...	Ditto	20,000	20th ditto.	
3	"Hitaishi" ...	Ditto	.....	16th ditto.	
4	"Hitavadi" ...	Ditto	4,000		
5	"Mihir-o-Sudhakar" ...	Ditto	.....	
6	"Sahachar" ...	Ditto	About 500	14th ditto.	
7	"Samay" ...	Ditto	4,000	16th ditto.	
8	"Sanjivani" ...	Ditto	3,000	17th ditto.	
9	"Som Prakash" ...	Ditto	800	19th ditto.	
	<i>Daily.</i>				
1	"Banga Vidya Prakashika" ...	Ditto	200	16th, 17th and 19th August 1895.	
2	"Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika" ...	Ditto	200	18th to 21st August 1895.	
3	"Samvad Prabhakar" ...	Ditto	500	16th, 18th, 20th and 22nd August 1895.	
4	"Samvad Purnachandrodaya" ...	Ditto	200		
5	"Sulabh Dainik" ...	Ditto	1,000	15th to 17th and 19th to 21st August 1895.	
	HINDI.				
	<i>Weekly.</i>				
1	"Bharat Mitra" ...	Ditto	800	15th August 1895.	
2	"Hindi Bangavasi" ...	Ditto	9,000	19th ditto.	
3	"Uchit Vakta" ...	Ditto	.....	10th ditto.	
	<i>Daily.</i>				
1	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" ...	Ditto	.....	16th to 18th August 1895.	
	PERSIAN.				
1	"Hublul Mateen" ...	Ditto	.....	7th and 14th August 1895.	
	URDU.				
	<i>Weekly.</i>				
1	"Darussaltanat and Urdu Guide" ...	Ditto	About 400	15th August 1895.	
2	"General and Gauharisafi" ...	Ditto	300	8th ditto.	
	BENGALI.	BURDWAN DIVISION.			
	<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
1	"Bankura Darpan" ...	Bankura	500		
2	"Ulubaria Darpan" ...	Ulubaria	298		
	<i>Weekly.</i>				
1	"Burdwan Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan	350 to 400	13th August 1895.	
2	"Chinsura Vartavaha" ...	Chinsura	500	18th ditto.	
3	"Darsak" ...	Ditto	.....	18th ditto.	
4	"Education Gazette" ...	Hooghly	754	16th ditto.	
	BENGALI.	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.			
	<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Ghosak" ...	Khulna	350		
	<i>Weekly.</i>				
1	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" ...	Murshidabad	280	14th August 1895.	
2	"Murshidabad Pratinidhi" ...	Berhampore	200		
3	"Pratikar" ...	Ditto	603	16th ditto.	

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	REMARKS.	
URIYA.						
ORISSA DIVISION.						
Monthly.						
1	"Brahma " ...	Cuttack ...	.....	July 1895.	Only six copies have been issued since the paper was received in January 1894. Some 200 copies of each issue are said to have been circulated, but no subscribers have been registered. This paper is said to have some circulation in the Division, but the number of subscribers could not be ascertained.
2	"Indradhanu " ...	Ditto ...	.....		
3	"Shikshabandhu " ...	Ditto ...	.....		
4	"Utkalprabha " ...	Mayurbhunj ...	3			
Weekly.						
1	"Sambalpur Patriot " ...	Bamra in the Central Provinces. ...	.....	.....
2	"Samvad Vahika " ...	Balasore ...	190	11th, 18th and 25th July 1895.		
3	"Uriya'and Navasamvad " ...	Ditto ...	309	10th, 17th and 24th July 1895.		
4	"Utkal Dipika " ...	Cuttack ...	412	13th, 20th and 27th July 1895.		
HINDI.						
PATNA DIVISION.						
Monthly.						
1	"Bihar Bandhu " ...	Bankipur ...	500			
Weekly.						
1	"Aryavarta " ...	Dinapur ...	1,000			
URDU.						
Weekly.						
1	"Akhbar-i-Al Punch " ...	Bankipur ...	500	15th August 1895.		
2	"Gaya Punch " ...	Gaya ...	400			
3	" Mehre Monawar " ...	Muzaffarpur ...	150			
BENGALI.						
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.						
Weekly.						
1	"Bagura Darpan " ...	Bogra ...	.....	14th August 1895.	
2	"Hindu Ranjika " ...	Boalia, Rajshahi ...	283			
3	"Rangpur Diprakash " ...	Kakina, Rangpur ...	300			
HINDI.						
Monthly.						
1	"Darjeeling Mission ke Masik Samachar Patrika."	Darjeeling ...	150	August 1895	It is said that 550 copies of the paper are printed each month. Out of this number 150 copies are distributed among the subscribers, and the rest sold to the public at three pies per copy.	
BENGALI.						
Dacca DIVISION.						
Fortnightly.						
1	"Kasipur Nivasi " ...	Kasipur, Barisal ...	280	14th August 1895.		
Weekly.						
1	"Charu Mihir " ...	Mymensingh ...	900	13th August 1895.		
2	"Dacca Prakash " ...	Dacca ...	450			
3	"Saraswat Patra " ...	Ditto ...	250	17th ditto.		
4	"Vikrampur " ...	Lauhajangha, Dacca ...	500	15th ditto.		
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.						
Weekly.						
1	"Dacca Gazette " ...	Dacca ...	500	19th August 1895.		
BENGALI.						
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.						
Fortnightly.						
1	"Tripura Prakash " ...	Comilla ...	.....		
Weekly.						
1	"Sansodhini " ...	Chittagong ...	120			
BENGALI.						
ASSAM.						
Fortnightly.						
1	"Paridarshak-o-Srihattavasi" ...	Sylhet ...	.....		

GENERAL INFORMATION				
NAME	DATE	TIME	PLACE	REMARKS
1. [illegible]	1917
2. [illegible]
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I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

The *Sahachar* of the 14th August has the following remarks on the Government's decision regarding Chitral:—

The Chitral policy.

You have certainly shown great prowess in conquering Chitral, and the people of India praise you for your bravery. But it is doubtful whether you would have succeeded in achieving the feat even by this time, if you had not in the beginning given it out as your policy that you did not mean to take Chitral. Sir Auckland Colvin has clearly proved that a policy of occupation will not be justifiable in any way. And did not the Government of India itself plainly say, when sending General Low to Chitral, that the object of the expedition was only to save the European troops in that State from probable violence at the hands of Umra Khan and his ally, the deposed Mehtar? It will be remembered that it was only this declaration of policy that quieted the tribes around Chitral who had been throwing considerable obstacles in the way of the advancing British troops. Does it not prove that if such a declaration had not been made, the tribes would not have abandoned their attitude of hostility towards the British Government, and it would therefore have become impossible for that Government to have made such an easy conquest of Chitral? The decision now arrived at in regard to Chitral, namely, that it should remain in British occupation, is, therefore, a clear violation of the Government's own promise.

It is admitted in every quarter that the occupation and protection of the State will involve a heavy burden upon India, but strategists are yet divided on the point whether such occupation will ever confer any benefit upon India. Has Lord Salisbury and his counsellors, then, acted rightly in throwing such an unprofitable burden upon India, especially in the present critical condition of her finances?

2. The *Sanjivani* of the 17th August says that India is the milch cow of England, and is being milked almost to the last drop of her blood. The Amir of Afghanistan

Afghan exiles in India.

is drawing at her expense a princely pension. He used to draw an annual subsidy of a lakh of rupees, but has recently got it raised to a lakh and-a-half. The Amir's son is being entertained in England in a right royal fashion at the expense of the Indian people. The Afghan political prisoners are all enjoying princely pensions. And the Amir is sending to India all men of power and influence in his country who happen to be inimically disposed towards him. It is said that Umra Khan with his family is also going to be kept in safe custody in India. But is it just, is it right, is it politic to make India maintain all who may come to depend upon her for subsistence?

3. The same paper says that when the Chitral expedition was despatched, it was given out that its sole object was to relieve the British garrison confined in Chitral, and that there

The Chitral policy.

was no intention on the part of the Government to annex any territory or to permanently station an army in that part of the country. Depending upon this proclamation, the mountain tribes did not oppose the army of expedition, and in some cases helped it on its march through their territories. After the Chitral war was over, the Liberal Ministry resolved to entirely withdraw the army from Chitral. But at this critical moment the Liberal Ministry fell and the government passed into the hands of the Conservatives, and the latter have decided to permanently station a force in Chitral. This is exactly what was apprehended. Lord Hamilton, the present Secretary of State, is an advocate of the "forward policy," Lord Salisbury is the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and they have religiously followed the advice of Lord Roberts and Mr. Curzon, while Sir Auckland's protest against the forward policy has been a cry in the wilderness. The supporters of the forward policy say that it is foolish to give up all hold over territories the conquest of which has cost the Government much money and blood. The cost of maintaining an army in Chitral, amounting to twenty or thirty lakhs a year, will, however, have to be borne by the Indian tax-payer.

4. The *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* of the 17th August has the following:—

England in the Armenian affair.

Even on the roughest calculation it will appear that half the number of British subjects are Musalman and that three-fourths of the British Empire is made up of annexed

SANACHAR,
Aug. 14th, 1895.

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 17th, 1895.

SANJIVANI,

MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR,
Aug. 17th, 1895.

Moslem States. It is therefore clear that the most powerful element in the British Empire is the Moslem element, and that it is from the Moslem States which she has annexed that England has reaped the greatest benefit. Is it not, then, the duty of England to have regard for the feelings of her Musalman subjects in doing anything calculated to influence Musalman opinion?

England has taken from the Musalman Delhi, Agra, Egypt, Jedda and Cyprus. Even now she is in the act of occupying Gilgit and Chitral. But, strange to say, not satisfied with acquiring almost all Moslem territories, she is now about to wound the Musalmans in their very heart of hearts. England which has always been a friend to Turkey; England which has saved Turkey from the hands of its enemy, Russia, at an immense cost of blood and treasure; England which has proved itself a friend to Musalmans by allowing its Musalman subjects full liberty in social and religious matters, has now ranged itself against Turkey. Very unlucky must be the Musalmans and very malignant must be the Sultan's stars, or why should the staff which should support him suddenly turn a serpent and attempt to bite him, and the friendship of a century be forgotten in a moment? What potent charm is that which has converted this firm and faithful friend into a foe? England and Armenia are situated in two different quarters of the globe; and the friendship of Armenia should be far less precious to England than the friendship of the Sultan.

Has England ever asked herself what benefit or advantage she has ever received from Armenia in the past or is likely to receive from her in the future? If she has not yet reflected upon the point, she should do so calmly and coolly. What is the good of injuring oneself for the sake of another? England should not for the sake of Armenia forfeit the esteem, confidence and friendship of the Musalmans which she has earned by many years of effort and sacrifice. If she does not heed this advice, she will suffer a loss which a hundred Armenias will not be able to make up, and lose a treasure which the world's whole wealth will not buy back.

We hope that England, which has won the esteem of the Musalman world by sending presents to Mecca and Medina and by honouring the Amir of Afghanistan and his son, will not forfeit the world's esteem by doing an inconsiderate act. If she takes up a hostile attitude towards the Sultan, she will only furnish her enemy with a sharp weapon to use against herself.

England, it is true, has good reasons to resent the outrage at Jedda. But neither the Sultan nor the whole Arab people are responsible for that unfortunate occurrence. England can well obtain redress for her grievances in that matter by making a friendly appeal to Musalmans and without resorting to arms. Musalmans are not yet behind any people in the world in recognizing the claims of friendship.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

CHARU MIHIR,
Aug. 13th, 1895.

5. The *Charu Mihir* of the 13th August says that at present when a collecting panchayet misappropriates the chaukidari collections, and the money cannot be recovered from him by the issue of a certificate, it is recovered from his colleagues by the same process. This is, however, very unjust. The necessity of recovering money so misappropriated in this unjust manner may be avoided by appointing only men of substance as collecting panchayets, and by making examples of dishonest collecting panchayets by criminal prosecutions.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Aug. 13th, 1895.

6. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* of the 13th August says that a soldier of the Dinapore cantonment recently laid a wager with a friend and fired at a jar of water placed upon the head of a cooly. The shot unfortunately missed its aim, penetrated one of the cooly's hands, and passing through it grazed the head of another cooly standing near him. This is certainly a trifling offence for a European soldier to commit, and the police ought not to take him to task for it. What even if the shot had killed the two unfortunate coolies? The European soldier did not mean to kill them, but was only amusing himself at their expense. And the lives of two "niggers" are not surely too high a price for a European soldier's amusement. Why, only the other day a comrade of this very soldier deliberately murdered a cooly and was let off by the High Court.

7. The *Vikrampur* of the 15th August says that a gang of *budmashes* has appeared in Vikrampur in the Dacca district. It

VIKRAMPUR,
Aug. 15th, 1895.

Budmashes in Vikrampur. consists of about ten or twelve men, among whom there are both Hindus and Musalmans. It is, however, difficult to distinguish the Musalman from the Hindu among the members of this suspicious gang. Even the Musalmans among them know *mantras* and can perform Hindu ceremonies. One of these men, Abdul, was some days ago handed over to the police by the postmaster of Vikrampur. The local police should keep a sharp eye upon these *budmashes*. Many of the young men of Vikrampur have to go away from their homes to distant parts of the country in search for livelihood, leaving their wives and children behind. It is upon these helpless women and children that the *budmashes* most probably have their eye.

8. The *Sulabh Dainik* of the 17th August has the following:—

SULABH DAINIK,
Aug. 17th, 1895.

The Calcutta police and the Kumartoli murder. Who is to be held responsible for this Kumartoli murder? The police, of course, is not expected to be acquainted with any man's domestic quarrels, and it cannot possibly take any precautions against a son-in-law going to his father-in-law's place with a murderous intent and committing a brutal murder there. But when a man fully equipped with all the instruments of murder walks at dead of night the whole distance from Bhowanipur to Shambazar and still escapes the notice of the police, one cannot help saying that that body is not properly doing its duty. In fact, the Calcutta police is a sadly mismanaged body, and owing to its inefficiency, the lawless elements in the metropolis are gradually asserting themselves. At night, the constables are never found in their respective stations. They have their places of amusement where they make themselves merry, and are roused to action only by the call of the jamadar or inspector in the course of his usual round. But the poor constable is not alone to blame in the matter. The Government's remissness is also to be taken into consideration in this connection. The Government is very strict in punishing offences, but it does not unfortunately take all the steps necessary to prevent their commission. A man is sentenced to transportation for life for stealing a brinjal, and men are hanged by the score by the law courts, but the Government never thinks it necessary to increase the strength of the police. It has money enough to squander on frontier fortifications and frontier expeditions; it has money enough to pay compensation allowance to its European servants, but it has not the wherewithal to increase the strength of the police. In London, one tumbles upon a constable after every eighty paces, but in Calcutta not one constable is to be found within eight hundred paces. When a policeman stands at one end of a lane, a man can commit a crime at the other end without the constable on duty being apprised of the fact in time. The Calcutta police has of late engaged the services of a number of mounted policemen who are seen patrolling the streets in broad daylight. They are more for show and demonstration than for police work. But their services could be better utilized. The Kumartoli murder has thrown the metropolis into a panic, and the conviction is growing in the mind of the Calcutta public that no man's life or property is safe in the city of palaces. It is not right or politic to let this conviction grow and become strong.

9. A correspondent writes as follows in the *Sanjivani* of the 17th August about Babu Rasiklal Dutt, police Sub-Inspector of

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 17th, 1895.

The police Sub-Inspector of Bagnan in the Howrah district.

Bagnan in the Howrah district:—

The conduct of the police Sub-Inspector of Bagnan has become unbearable. The Inspector-General of Police should institute an impartial and searching inquiry into the charges brought against him, but the ends of justice will not be served if the inquiry is entrusted into the hands of the Howrah police which, there is reason to suspect, is prejudiced in his favour. Babu Rasiklal was permanently appointed to the police Sub-Inspectorship only a few days ago, but soon after he was raised to this eminence, he sent up for trial a lady belonging to a respectable family, charged with a foul offence. He had that woman medically examined by the Assistant Surgeon of Ulubaria before she was tried by the Deputy Magistrate, Babu Bhupati Chakravarti, who, however, honourably acquitted her of the crime with which she was charged by the police. The case created a sensation, but the district police authorities took no steps to punish the police Sub-Inspector—why, it is not for the public to guess. A few days after this, one Devnarayan Sing, a

police constable, sent a memorial in a registered cover to the District Police Superintendent of Howrah, complaining against the conduct of the Sub-Inspector. Whether the memorial reached the District Superintendent of Police or not is not known, but it is known that soon after the memorial was submitted the unfortunate police constable was transferred, while not a hair of the Sub-Inspector was touched. Countless are the Police Sub-Inspector's acts of oppression. He is never in the habit of paying for the things he buys, and his creditors are compelled to sue him for their dues. A short while ago he forcibly cut down a tree belonging to one Rupnarayan Sarkar and appropriated it to his own use. He seems to have a genius for getting up false cases, and he is notoriously against taking down in his diary the particulars of a complaint made to him. A few instances may be cited. One Priyanath Dhurlea of Borar (in Bagnan) went, some time ago, to the Sub-Inspector to lodge a complaint against a person who had ill-treated him. The Sub-Inspector at first sent him away, but was compelled to take down his complaint when he went to him accompanied by an educated gentleman. A few weeks ago a gentleman of Khador was threatened with criminal house trespass and assault. The gentleman applied to the police for protection. But the Sub-Inspector neither took any notice of his complaint, nor did anything to prevent the commission of the offence.

If the authorities are pleased to institute an inquiry into these charges, the public will gladly come forward to prove them to the hilt. But an impartial police officer should be entrusted with the inquiry, and the Sub-Inspector should be removed from the place where the inquiry is made, for otherwise people will not venture to bear witness against him.

SOM PRAKASH,
Aug. 19th, 1895.

10. A correspondent writes in the *Som Prakash* of the 19th August that gambling in every form and shape is in full swing in Santipur. In every *para* there is a gambling den. Even the women of Santipur are addicted to the vice, and often sell or mortgage their ornaments in order to get money for the purpose. The police authorities should take speedy steps to put down this obnoxious practice. It is bringing ruin upon many a home.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

CHARU MIHIR,
Aug. 13th, 1895.

11. The *Charu Mihir* of the 13th August says that there is a widespread impression that ministerial offices are bought and sold in Mymensingh, and that even transfers have to be bought with money. It is hoped that the new Judge, Mr. Anderson, who likes to look to everything with his own eyes, will enquire into this matter.

URDWAN SANJIVANI,
Aug. 13th, 1895.

12. A fishwoman of Howrah, says the *Burdwan Sanjivani* of the 13th August, has been lately fined Rs. 5 for breaking the legs of a live crab. This is justice with a vengeance, to be sure! A murderer is let off by the highest court in the land even though he voluntarily confesses his guilt, but a woman is punished because she break the legs of a crab. One may next expect to see a person prosecuted for dressing a live shrimp. If the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals pay more attention to the safety and convenience of human beings and prevent cruelty being done to them, they will surely entitle themselves to the gratitude of the people. But if they go on prosecuting persons on such frivolous grounds as the above, they will forfeit their respect and confidence.

MURSHIDABAD
HITAISHI,
Aug. 14th, 1895.

13. The *Murshidabad Hitaishi* of the 14th August wonders at the hypocrisy of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in prosecuting a woman in Howrah for exposing for sale crabs whose legs were cut off. Do not the members of the Society know what a large number of lambs and fowls are killed every day with circumstances of the utmost cruelty? Can they do anything to check that?

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Aug. 16th, 1895.

14. The case in which Mr. Abul Hossein, a Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, was criminally proceeded against, says the *Dainik Bharat Mitra* of the 16th August, was the result of an altercation between him and one Abdul Aziz, whom the Judge

abused and offered bodily violence. The Judge Sahab ought to be ashamed of his conduct which dragged him to such a situation.

15. The *Hitavadi* of the 16th August says that Babu Chandi Charan Sen,

Babu Chandi Charan Sen, Munsif of Alipore.

Munsif of Alipore, has done a most cruel and oppressive act. One Gurudas Barman obtained from the Munsif a decree for 162 rupees against a man named

Basanta Kumar Majumdar, and failing to recover the sum, applied for a warrant for the arrest of the judgment-debtor. A warrant was accordingly issued, and Basanta Kumar was arrested and brought before the Munsif. He pleaded that he was not in a position to pay off his debt at once, and that if he were pressed for immediate payment of the entire claim he would seek the protection of the Insolvency Court. The Munsif refused to hear any such excuse, and said that he would send him to jail for two months. Basanta then offered respectable bail for his release, which the Munsif refused to accept. He then, in despair, filed a petition for bail through a pleader. This, too, the Munsif refused to accept. At last Basanta said in a piteous voice that his wife was on the point of death, and earnestly besought the Munsif to admit him to bail. Unmoved by all this, the Munsif sent Basanta to jail for three months. The chief offence of Basanta in the Munsif's eye seems to have been that he was the friend or supporter of a contractor between whom and the Munsif a law-suit is going on at present. The chaste wife, who was in a moribund state, died on hearing of her husband's imprisonment, and owing to this barbarous inhumanity of the Munsif, the poor husband was denied the consolation of seeing his wife at the moment of her death. Two days after his wife's death, Basanta was released on bail. But he has not the means to bring a suit against the Munsif for the cruel treatment he received at his hands.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 16th, 1896.

16. The same paper says that the investigation of the charges against

Mr. Heard of Deoghur.

Mr. Heard should not be allowed to drop owing to his absence on leave. Mr. Heard, it is said, has

stated that he has always paid proper prices for the articles which have been supplied to him, and when articles were supplied in excess of what he required, he used to give them to his *chaprasi* with a direction to sell them. If the *chaprasi* gave such articles to the *nazir* to sell by public auction, he did so without his knowledge. After the publication of the charges against Mr. Heard in this paper, he has got several of the ghatwalis who supplied articles to him to acknowledge receipt of their full prices.

In this country tyrannical *hakims* are feared more than Pluto himself. Let Mr. Heard be removed from Deoghur, and the writer will undertake to substantiate, by the evidence of a large number of witnesses, every letter of the charges which have been published in this paper against him. He will undertake to prove that Mr. Heard seldom paid anything for the articles he received, and that it was he himself who used to give excess articles to the *nazir* for public sale, and when the prices fetched by the articles did not satisfy him, he used to give orders for a fresh sale.

Certain Anglo-Indian papers have urged that when prices are not paid for the articles which are supplied to English officers, it is the native servants who are to blame, for they pocket the money which their masters invariably give them for the purchase of articles. The writer is not prepared to fully accept this view of the case. The servants of the officers would never dare to commit such oppression if their masters themselves were not in the habit of procuring supplies by *zulum*. If any reform is to take place in this matter, the reform should begin with the officers themselves.

17. A Midnapore correspondent writes in the *Sanjivani* of the 17th August

The shoe question in Midnapore.

that the Officiating District Judge of Midnapore has issued an order prohibiting all persons, excepting

pleaders and passed mukhtars, from entering the Court with their shoes on. This order has been in force for a month and-a-half, and no one has as yet ventured to protest against it. "Boy Magistrates" have already made the country too hot for the people, and "Boy Judges," a new creation of the Government, are now going to follow in their footsteps. Mr. McBlaine, a Deputy Commissioner of Assam, has passed an order prohibiting all persons wearing *dhoti* from entering his Court with their shoes on; but the Officiating District Judge of Midnapore has outdone even the redoubtable Deputy Commissioner, and issued a general circular prohibiting all persons, without distinction, from appearing

SANJIVANI,
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before him with their shoes on. It is a great misfortune of this country that such men as these are appointed District Judges. Is there no one to bring the Officiating District Judge of Midnapore to his senses?

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 17th, 1895.

18. The same paper writes as follows :—

Mr. Carey, Joint-Magistrate of Sirajganj (in the Pabna district), has made himself sufficiently notorious in connection with the case of Arru Paramanik. But this case is not the only instance of his high-handedness. Many more instances of his high-handedness and overbearing conduct have been brought to our notice by an esteemed Sirajganj correspondent. We give these below :—

- (1) Mr. Carey is not satisfied with beating his cooks, peons and sweepers. He does not hesitate to persecute respectable gentlemen without any reason. Last December there was a horse-race in Sirajganj, when there was a quarrel between the schoolboys and the European Manager of the local jute factory. The European Manager did not prosecute the boys, but still Mr. Carey threatened the latter, and their teachers to boot, with a visitation of his wrath. But there being no evidence against the boys, he was obliged to let the matter drop.
- (2) Last February, the schoolboys were playing foot-ball, when a peon belonging to the firm of Ralli Brothers forcibly tried to pass through the play-ground and was unceremoniously turned out of the ground by the players. When the news of this trifling incident reached Mr. Carey, he was at once thrown into indignation. He was bent upon taking the head master to task for what he considered to be a serious offence on the part of the boys. He called a meeting of the School Committee and laid the case before them. The Committee, however, did not agree with the Joint-Magistrate and could not hold the head master responsible for anything that the boys might have done out of school. Upon this Mr. Carey left the chair in great indignation.
- (3) Last March, a number of police constables brought to Sirajganj a few boxes of specie placed under their custody. It is the practice to break open these boxes with the help of coolies, but Mr. Carey ordered the constables to break them open. On the constables refusing to do so, Mr. Carey lashed one of them most severely.
- (4) In the rains it is not possible to travel in Sirajganj in many places except in boats. Mr. Carey beat and dismissed his own boatmen and had his boat plied by "habitual offenders." They, too, were cruelly maltreated by him.
- (5) Mr. Carey is in the habit of abusing the native clerks under him in a most filthy way. He lately abused his head clerk so filthily that the latter was compelled to resign his appointment. His resignation was not, however, accepted by the Commissioner, Mr. Nolan, who kindly transferred him, and thus saved him from the Joint-Magistrate's wrath.
- (6) Mr. Carey treats the two Deputy Magistrates under him with scant courtesy, and does not think it at all necessary to conduct himself towards them more respectfully than he does towards his menial servants.
- (7) The Joint-Magistrate is in terms of close intimacy with the European residents, and this intimacy is very likely to interfere with an impartial administration of justice.

These are the sad consequences of the policy of investing young officers with extensive and almost absolute powers. Young blood should always be kept under control, and young Civilians should be kept under the control of experienced officers. But the Government is following a policy which is making young Magistrates hot-headed and self-willed. This policy has led to miscarriage of justice, and has made the name of a Civilian almost a by-word for misrule and oppression.

19. A correspondent of the *Darsak* of the 18th August objects to the appointment of Babu Sasibhusan Banerjee as Government Pleader in Hooghly, on the grounds that he is not a graduate of the Calcutta University and is not as well up in criminal as in civil law. He will not be able to conduct Sessions cases satisfactorily, and, being only a L.L., the opinions which, as Government Pleader of an important district, he will give on measures which may be before the Legislative Council will not carry much weight. The appointment is the more to be deprecated when there are better qualified candidates in the field. Babu Hem Chandra Chatterjee, M.A., B.L., or Babu Mahendra Chandra Mitra, M.A., B.L., would be a fitter man for the post.

DARSAR,
Aug. 18th, 1895.

(c)—Jails.

20. The *Charu Mihir* of the 13th August says that the Mymensingh Jail is one mile from the Magistrate's Court and the Sessions Court, and under-trial prisoners, if not bailed or released, have to walk all the distance and back in the hottest sun and heaviest showers. If they get wet in walking to Court, they have to remain in wet clothes all day. Why should not under-trial prisoners in those mufassal stations in which the jail is at some distance from Court be taken to and back from Court in a carriage as in Calcutta?

CHARU MIHIR,
Aug. 13th, 1895.

(d)—Education.

21. The *Sahachar* of the 14th August says that certain rules which the present Principal of the Calcutta Medical College, Dr. Bomford, has lately introduced into that institution are so drastic in their character that, unless annulled, they will lead to the abolition of that institution, or at any rate will reduce it to a state extremely deplorable. These rules are that a student who is unsuccessful in any of the five annual examinations, shall be expelled from the College, and that a student who is absent from the hospital for four days shall lose credit for six months' attendance. Dr. Bomford has also ruled that students shall no longer receive the allowance of six annas which they formerly received on the days on which they had to go to the Botanical Gardens for practical lessons in Botany. He has also expelled a number of 5th-year students for their absence from a lesson in dissection. Has Dr. Bomford, one may ask, received instructions from Government to introduce such stringent rules? And is Government of opinion that there are already too many native physicians, and that their number need not be increased?

SAHACHAR,
Aug. 14th, 1895.

The students of the military class of the Medical College, who are for the most part Eurasians, are, however, treated in a very different fashion. To be admitted to this class, it is not necessary to have passed even the Entrance Examination, and the examination which they have to pass is very easy. Yet a proposal has been made to Government for giving the passed students of that class posts up to the value of 400 rupees per month. But an Assistant Surgeon, who must have passed the F. A. examination before being admitted to the College, and who must study Medicine there for five years, cannot expect to get more than 200 rupees a month. Is it for the benefit of these military students that Government has directed the introduction of such rigorous rules? The acts of Dr. Bomford are giving rise to many suspicions in the public mind.

The writer will be very sorry to see the Medical College reduced to a sad plight, for very large is the number of native gentlemen, who have been enabled by the education they have received there, to earn a decent livelihood, and at the same time to benefit the country. But England will suffer more from the abolition of the Medical College, which means the abolition of the allopathic system, than India. The Indians can well afford to trust to their own indigenous system of medicine which has excited the warmest admiration of many eminent English physicians. But the sale of allopathic drugs once stopped, England will be a great loser. It is, however, premature to indulge in such speculations, for there is no proof yet that Government is really bent on injuring the Medical College. The public will, however, be reassured if Government and the Director of Public Instruction annul the rules which have been made by the new Principal.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 16th, 1905.

22. The *Hitavadi* of the 16th August has the following :—

Babu Nilmani Mukharji as Principal of the Sanskrit College. We would ask the Director of Public Instruction to let the public know the opinion as to the comparative merits of the "Mugdhabodh" and the "Manimanjari" that has been expressed by the late Principal of the Sanskrit College, Pandit Mahes-chandra Nyayaratna, whose services were so highly spoken of by Government. Would it not also be well to know what Pandit Madhusudan Smritiratna, late Professor in that College, and what the learned Pandit Chandrakanta Tarkalankar have to say on the subject? Whatever pot-companions and pandits unacquainted with the true state of affairs may say, these learned men, we believe, will never, from any consideration for the feelings of Babu Nilmani Mukharji, consent to ruin the Sanskrit College by declaring themselves in favour of the "Manimanjari."

Nilmani Babu's advocates would have us take note of the salutary reforms which have been introduced by him in the College. We have not heard from any of the Professors of the College of any such reform. Are the following the salutary reforms which these advocates mean ?—

- (1) In the first-year class, Philosophy, Hindu Law, Poetry and Sanskrit Grammar in Sanskrit have ceased to be read, and in their place a Sanskrit Grammar in Bengali, the University Sanskrit course, the *Sahitya Darpan* (a book on Sanskrit rhetoric), and a short drama are being taught. In the third-year class, too, the arrangement is much the same, only the *Dayabhag* (the Hindu law of inheritance) also is taught there with the commentary of Srikrishna Tarkalankar. Now, this commentary is such that none but those who are well versed in logic can understand it, and to think of completing the study of the *Dayabhag* with this commentary within one year is as absurd as to think of drinking up the ocean in a quaff. Again, only six hours in the week have been allotted to the study of Rhetoric in the first-year class, and to that of Smriti in the third-year class.
- (2) The obscene passages in the *Sahitya Darpan* were not taught formerly, but they are taught now. The students are now being made to learn the different characters of the different classes of female lovers, and the qualifications of female go-betweens and the art of fixing places of assignation.
- (3) The late Principal used to teach 18 hours in the week, but the present Principal teaches not more than 6 hours. Pandit Brahmavrat Samadhyayi states from personal experience that Pandit Mahes-chandra Nyayaratna used to teach from 18 to 20 hours in the week such difficult books and subjects as Philosophy, the *Kavyaprakāsh* (a book on Sanskrit Rhetoric), whereas the present Principal teaches only easy books like the *Mudrarakshasa*, and that for six hours in the week.

Nilmani Babu has to teach only easy books like the *Mudrarakshasa*, the *Vikramorvasi*, and Max Muller's "Lectures on the science of language." He has made over to Assistant Professors the task of teaching the little poetry that is taught for the sake of the University examinations, and lest the old Professors should get lazy, has fixed their daily working hours at four, himself undertaking to perform the office of sleeping for them. This has led to another salutary reform in the shape of an easy chair which was never before used in the College.

- (4) The *ferash* of the library room should at least know the English and Devnagari alphabets, but Nilmani Babu has appointed his own servant—a man who is absolutely illiterate—as *ferash*.
- (5) He has shown equal efficiency in awarding fees to the examiners in the Sanskrit Titles Examination. Guided by the principle that it is a duty to provide for dependants, he has awarded fees according to his own sweet will and pleasure without reference to the light or heavy nature of the work done by the different examiners. In some cases he has shown remarkable efficiency by first issuing orders for award of fees, and then by canceling them.

(6) The increase of the expenses of conducting the Titles Examination is another proof of his efficiency. In the accounts of those expenses, 73 rupees and 8 annas has been shown as the cost of the printing of examination papers, 22 rupees as the cost of paper for the same, and 17 rupees as the cost of service stamps. This increase of expenditure must mean profit to some one or other.

23. The same paper says that there is a widespread impression in this country that Government now sees the harm that it has done to itself by introducing high education into this country, and that it is therefore anxious to arrest the progress of that education. It is high education which is making natives clamour for privileges. No one should therefore be surprised if the Government were really anxious to arrest the progress of that education. Whether or not the authorities are really anxious to do so, a circular which has lately been issued by the Director of Public Instruction of the North-Western Provinces, at the direction of the local Lieutenant-Governor, raises a strong suspicion of such an intention in the mind of the Government. The circular directs that the fees in all Government colleges in those provinces are to be raised annually by one rupee till the fee for the F.A. class becomes 8 rupees, that for the B.A. class 10 rupees, and that for the M.A. class 12 rupees. Colleges which receive grants-in-aid from Government are also required by the circular to fix the fees for the different classes at three-fourths of those respectively charged by Government. The motive of orders like these cannot be economy, for Government does not participate in the earnings of the aided colleges, and Government's own colleges are more than self-supporting and do not cost Government anything. And supposing them not to be self-supporting, fees could be so raised as barely to cover the cost which Government has to incur on their account instead of being raised so high.

In Bengal, too, the attempt to check the progress of high education is not less pronounced. The Principal of the Calcutta Medical College has recently ruled that students who are once plucked will not be admitted to future examinations. Such an absurd rule exists in no civilised country in the world. It can have no other object than to lay the axe at the root of one branch of high education. But Government should know that the world's disposition is towards continued progress, and that all its efforts to check progress must be completely fruitless.

24. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* of the 11th August condemns the proposal made by the Government of the North-Western Provinces to reduce its educational expenditure by increasing tuition fees in schools and colleges, and adds that perhaps the Government by so doing means to exclude the people of those Provinces from the benefits of high education. Mr. Dwarka Nath, an examiner in the Pleadership Examination, is anxious to abolish that examination, and Government intends to make high education an expensive thing. But under existing rules, a native is not qualified for any high post under it, without having received high education. The result of Government's endeavour to make high education expensive will therefore be that the natives of those provinces will not be able to complete with Bengali Babus.

25. The *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* of the 17th August learns from a correspondent of the *Moslem Chronicle* that the Mymensingh Zilla school was kept open on the occasion of the Muharram to the great grief of the Musalman students. If this is true, it is not easy to see why a thing that is authorised by Government was not done. The authorities should enquire into the matter.

26. The same paper is glad that the Calcutta University has appointed the History of Armenia as a text-book for the Armenian candidates for the Entrance Examination. But it is strange that the University did not think of extending to the numerous Musalman candidates a privilege which it has conferred upon the handful of Armenian candidates. As things stand at present, Musalman students become well versed in stories relating to the gods and goddesses of the Hindus, without learning anything of their own national history. This is why pious Musalmans refuse to send their boys to English schools before they have been instructed in Arabic and Persian. If the early history of Moslemdom

HITAVADI,
Aug. 16th, 1895.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Aug. 16th, 1895.

MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR,
Aug. 17th, 1895.

MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR.

be appointed as a text-book for Musalman students, pious Musalmans will feel inclined to send their boys earlier to English schools—a thing which will help very materially the spread of English education among the Musalmans.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Aug. 19th, 1895.

27. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika* of the 19th August understands from a correspondent of the *Indian Mirror* that Babu Haraprasad Sastri's book on the history of India was not accepted by a meeting of the History Board of the Calcutta University held a few days ago. The book, it is said, is full of mistakes, and Babu Haraprasad has been given three months' time to correct them. The correspondent of the *Indian Mirror* does not understand why the History Board should at all be anxious to select Babu Haraprasad's work as the text-book on Indian History, when there are better works on the same subject, like the History of India by Babu Krishna Chandra Roy. Mr. Dutt's book is far better than that of Babu Haraprasad, and need not be displaced. The writer agrees with the correspondent of the *Indian Mirror* and says that Babu Haraprasad need not have been in such hurry to get his book selected.

SOM PRAKASH,
Aug. 19th, 1895.

28. The *Som Prakash* of the 19th August returns to its criticism of Babu Haraprasad Sastri's History of India in Bengali. Among others, it points out the following mistakes:—

- (1) Babu Haraprasad writes:—"The Rishis used to drink the juice of the *som* plant mixed with milk." *সুবিরা সোম নাক লতার রস দুধের সহিত পান করিতেন।* The mixing of *som* juice with milk is a fact, perhaps, discovered by the author himself. No one knows where it is to be found.
- (2) The author says:—"The Rishis were well versed in horsemanship." *সুবিরা অশ্বচালনে অভিশয় পাই ছিলেন।* Where does the author discover this fact? The Rishis may have had to ride horses, but does that show that they were practised horsemen? Horsemanship was certainly not a Rishi's occupation.
- (3) The author writes:—"সুবেদের স্তব্ধ সঙ্কলনের নাম সুবেদসংহিতা বা সুবেদের যন্ত্র।" In this sentence the use of the word "সঙ্কলন" is not proper. "সঙ্কলন" is a verbal noun, while সুবেদ is a material noun. "সুবেদ" is not the act of collecting the স্তব্ধ's, but is a collection of স্তব্ধ's, i.e., স্তব্ধ's collected together. The writer has most probably used the word "স্তব্ধ সঙ্কলন" in the sense of "সঙ্কলিত স্তব্ধ।" But such a figure of speech, though allowable in Sanskrit, is not allowable in Bengali. It is too hard for readers to understand such use of a verbal noun.
- (4) The author writes:—"The *Brahmana* is a part of the *Rigveda*." *এতদ্ভিন্ন সুবেদের আর একটি অংশ আছে, তাহার নাম সুবেদের ব্রাহ্মণ।* Is the *Brahmana* a part of the *Rigveda*? The *Brahmana* is a different work in which rules are laid down for the application of the *riks* or *mantras* given in the *Sanhita*.
- (5) The author further writes:—"There are two more *Sanhitas*, the *Samveda-sanhita* and the *Yajurveda-sanhita*, both of which draw their materials from the *Rigveda Sanhita*." *সামবেদ-সংহিতা ও যজুর্বেদ-সংহিতা নামে আরো দুই খানি সংহিতা আছে; কিন্তু সুবেদই তাহাদের উপজীব্য।* That this statement is erroneous has been already shown (*vide* Report on Native Papers for the 3rd August, paragraph 26).

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Aug. 20th, 1895.

29. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika* of the 20th August has the following:—

The *Hitavadi* and the new Principal of the Sanskrit College.

In the opinion of the *Hitavadi*, Babu Nilmani Mukharji, the new Principal of the Sanskrit College, is a dunce. He is innocent of Sanskrit grammar and literature, and there is not a greater fool in existence. Our contemporary thinks that by this mode of attack he will demolish Nilmani. Proceeding on the same line, Christian

catechists try to demolish Krishna, and sentence him to eternal perdition. During the greater portion of Vidyasagar's Principalship, i.e., from the year 1852 to 1858, *Mugdhabodh* was not taught in the Sanskrit College, and the *Hitavadi*, to be truthful, ought not to have perversely ignored this fact. It was during Mr. Cowell's Principalship that *Mugdhabodh* first came to be taught as an optional branch of study. Mr. Cowell had a partiality for *Mugdhabodh*, and himself founded a scholarship for the encouragement of its study. As regards the professional duties of the Principal of the Sanskrit College, we can vouch for the fact that from the year 1854 up to the time he resigned his post, Vidyasagar was not in the habit of lecturing on any subject to any class in the College. When Mr. Cowell was Principal, F.A. classes were opened, and the number of Professors having been insufficient, he had to help Professor Sarvadhikari in the teaching of history and philosophy. Sarvadhikari, as Principal, had to work hard; he had to teach any subjects, but his task was in a sense self-imposed, as it was through his instrumentality that B.A. classes were opened in the Sanskrit College. After Sarvadhikari, Professor Sanders was Principal, and he did not teach any subject. According to the *Hitavadi*, Nyayaratna, as Principal, used to teach for eighteen or twenty hours a week. Those who are better informed are inclined to question the truth of this statement. Not to speak of the possibility of Nyayaratna's teaching for twenty hours, it is extremely doubtful if he could at all be present in the College for that length of time. The *Hitavadi* has done Nyayaratna grave injustice by dragging his name into the mire of the *Manimanjari* controversy. As for the *Hitavadi*'s charges against the new Principal, our contemporary ought to know that *Dayabhag* with Srikrishna's commentary used to be taught by the late Bharat Chandra Siromani, and Bharat Chandra Siromani was a *Smarta* (one versed in the Hindu law) and not a *Naiyayik* (one versed in Hindu logic). The *Hitavadi* ought also to know that when *Dayabhag* used to be taught in the Sanskrit College, the full course was taught in one year, and what could be done then ought also to be done now. The *Sahityadarpan* too used to be taught in whole and not in part—not a chapter, not a single line was omitted from the course on the prudish ground of obscenity. Any one who knows anything of Sanskrit rhetoric cannot deny that the so-called obscene passages in the *Sahityadarpan* left out, even the A. B. C. of Sanskrit rhetoric cannot be learnt. If you leave off the treatment of the *adiras* (the sentiment of love) in Sanskrit rhetoric, your treatment of the subject will be halting. Without a fair idea of the place of this sentiment in Sanskrit rhetoric, not only can you not understand the other seven, but you cannot even have an idea of the place of figures of speech in Sanskrit rhetoric, for instance, of the “*लक्षणा*” (i.e., the figure of metonymy) or the “*व्यङ्ग्य*” (i.e., the figure of irony or ellipsis). Babu Krishna Kamal Bhattacharyya, Principal, Ripon College, and Pandit Sadasiv, Professor, Hislop College, speak in high terms of Nilmani Babu's *Manimanjari*. The writer in the *Hitavadi* cannot bear this, and such is his breeding that he calls Babu Krishna Kamal “pot companion” (এক গেলানের ইয়ার) of Babu Nilmani, and thinks that Pandit Sadasiv's panegyric is only a piece of courtesy. One is not surprised to hear from such a man that the new Principal of the Sanskrit College works only six hours a week, and passes his remaining hours in sleeping on an easy chair. The writer in the *Hitavadi* raises a hue and cry about the appointment of a new *daftari* in the Sanskrit College library, and of his ignorance of the alphabet. He ought to know that during the time of Tarasankar Tarkalankar, Jagannohan Tarkalankar, and Madhav Chandra Ghosh, unlettered *daftaries* like Jaki and Latif used to satisfactorily discharge their duties. What could be done then can also be done now, we hope. The practice of printing question papers for the “Titles Examination” is not a new one, nor is also the practice of buying paper, ink and pens for the use of the candidates and meeting the expense out of the fees deposited by them. It is not the rule to meet these charges from the public treasury. When the examinees are few in number, the amount of fee is also small, and after deducting the necessary expenses, a small balance is likely to be left to be distributed among the examiners. In distributing fees among the examiners, their quantity of work should be taken into consideration, and not their rank and position. Those who examined the candidates in many

subjects, and had to examine a large number of papers, were paid the largest amount of fee. This is the practice in the Calcutta University; this is the practice everywhere. Examination is not a *Sradh* ceremony that examiners should be paid according to their rank and position, and not according to the amount of work done by them. The examiner's fee is a reward for labour, and not an honorarium for rank or reputation. But there is a class of malicious men whose business it is to pick holes in the character of great men. It is not an edifying task to argue with men who revel in abuse, and we are not surprised that they should wreak their vengeance on our devoted head. The *Hitavadi* threatens us with a further visitation of its wrath. We do not know what is in store for us, but we are not so much concerned about our own fate as about that of the *Hitavadi*. Do not common courtesy and gentlemanliness pay?

SULABH DAINIK,
Aug. 21st, 1895.

30. The *Sulabh Dainik* of the 21st August cannot say whether there is any truth in the rumour that Sir Charles Elliott has called for an explanation from Dr. Bomford. But it has become imperatively necessary that His Honour should interfere and put a check upon the Doctor's arbitrariness, because students have already commenced to leave the College for fear the notification should be strictly adhered to and enforced.

Dr. Bomford's notification.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

GAYA PUNCH,
Aug. 15th, 1895.

31. The *Gaya Punch* of the 15th August complains of the high-handed Over-assessment in the Gaya Municipality. conduct of Babu Hanuman Parshad, an assessor of the Gaya Municipality. The rate-payers of the city are all complaining against his over-assessments. A public meeting was also held to protest against the said assessor's conduct.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 16th, 1895.

32. The *Hitavadi* of the 16th August says that the Dankuni khal is a standing proof of the fact that the health of marshy places is immensely improved by drainage. Since Drainage operations in the Burdwan district. the demolition of the embankment on the southern bank of the Damodar, Subaldaha, Chabukpore, Baines and other villages have suffered greatly from floods. Vast quantities of water remain accumulated in these villages. Now that the Sanitary Drainage Bill has been passed into law, Government should attend first of all to the drainage of the south-eastern portion of the Burdwan district. Government takes from the Burdwan Raj the sum of Rs. 64,000 annually as the cost of preventing the overflowing of the Ajay, Damodar and other rivers. It has itself, however, allowed water to get into Atapur and other estates of the Raj by demolishing the embankment on the southern bank of the Damodar. With what face will Government now take from the Raj the cost of draining off the water which it has itself brought in?

DACCA GAZETTE,
Aug. 19th, 1895.

33. Now that the Drainage Bill is passed, says the *Dacca Gazette* of the 19th August, let the public no more agitate against it, but let them do their duty with heart within and God overhead. In the opinion of experts, the improvement of the drainage system in Bengal is a great necessity, and let not this opinion be treated too lightly. There are many indications to lead one to suspect that the drainage system in East Bengal is not as it should be, and that the old water channels are becoming obstructed and silted up. For the last eight or ten years many parts of East Bengal have been found to be submerged during the rainy season. This was not the case before. Take the case of Dacca. Ten or twelve years ago the Buckland bund was scarcely seen to be under water during the rainy season, but now-a-days it is submerged almost every year during the rains. Vikrampur now-a-days becomes a sheet of water during the rainy season. This was not the case ten or twelve years ago. Why this change? It is foolish to think that rainfall is more copious in these days than it was before. Many people say that the present water-logged condition of many parts of Dacca is due to the silting up of river beds and the obstruction of water-channels. The authorities should try to ascertain if this is really the case. The Drainage Act ought to help them in making the necessary inquiry and coming to a right conclusion.

Drainage in East Bengal.

SOM PRAKASH,
Aug. 19th, 1895.

34. A Santipur correspondent of the *Som Prakash* writes in its issue of the 19th August that the "well privies" in that place are a fruitful source of malaria and other epidemics.

Privies in Santipur.

During the last thirty years the use of these privies has led to the breeding of the germs of epidemics and seriously affected the sanitary condition of the town. These privies should be destroyed by the municipality, and in their stead ordinary privies should be built. They are not over-wise who object to the building of ordinary privies to be worked by municipal *meheters* on the score of paying a conservancy tax.

(g)—*Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.*

35. The *Murshidabad Hitaishi* of the 14th August says that when a competi-

A competition between two steamer services.

tion is going on between the steamer service of the East Indian Railway Company and that of Hoare, Miller & Company between Azimganj and Berhampore, it is unjust for the Railway Company to take undue advantage over passengers travelling by their rail, by compelling them to purchase steamer tickets at Nalhati and other intermediate stations under the threat that if they did not purchase them, no railway tickets would be sold to them. It is also said that the railway coolies at Azimganj will not take passengers' luggage to the Hoare, Miller & Company's steamer. The Collector himself has done an injustice by ordering Hoare, Miller & Company to remove their landing jetty at Azimganj from the situation, about 40 yards south of the ferry ghat, where it has stood, under the Deputy Collector's order, for the last nine years, to a spot 40 yards north of that ghat, not to say that this shifting of the position of the jetty will involve serious risk to boats at the ferry ghat. The writer cannot see under what law the Collector ordered this removal, considering that all people have an equal right to the use of the banks of a river as landing places and as towing-paths. It is hoped the Collector will show no favour to the Railway Company, but will let the competition be fought fairly out. Let the passengers themselves make their choice between the two steamers.

MURSHIDABAD
HITAISHI,
Aug. 14th, 1895.

(h)—*General.*

36. The *Hitavadi* of the 16th August has the following:—

Oppression of natives by Englishmen.

Although we have been for a very long time relating tale after tale of sorrow, and bringing forward instance after instance of oppression, wicked oppressors remain unchecked. All hopes of a remedy have vanished. On the contrary, encouraged by the indirect incitings of their superiors, the unruly English officials have taken to a systematic course of wrong-doing under the delusive idea that in acting in this way they act most properly. That oppression decreases if oppressors are punished is a truth equally precious to the rulers and the ruled, but the authorities, we observe with sorrow, have not taken warning even from repeated failures of justice. They have made for themselves a strange idol of "prestige," to please which they try to make it out that injustice is justice. What hope is there, then, of a remedy? Some remedy, however, has become indispensable. So long as people were simply insulted and suffered in their purse or person without being killed outright, they somehow bore the oppression. But now their very lives are in danger. Natives are now being killed by Europeans like dogs and cats. Not a week passes but one hears of fresh instances of the destruction of native lives by European hands. Englishmen! you are, it is true, the dominant race, but that does not entitle you to play with men's lives. In your own country you could not, in your pride of birth, kill in this manner a savage Kelt or even a Negro.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 16th, 1895.

In this foreign country your propensity to commit oppression is increasing every day. But do you think that we have no remedy against this? We have formed the intention of laying before your countrymen in England a list of the murders you have committed during the last fifty years, noting the justice that was done in each case. Will that produce no effect? Certainly, it will.

We would also ask our patriotic countrymen to reflect upon the great success that attended their earnest agitation against the jury notification, although they had to fight on that occasion two such formidable opponents as Sir Charles Elliott and Lord Lansdowne. Would it not be well if they were now to combine to seek a remedy against the unjust acquittal of English offenders.

by the law courts? The English Government has disarmed us, and thereby rendered us helpless even against dogs and jackals, from a fear that we may turn rebels, and drive Englishmen out of India. But even the blackest Eurasian is free to carry arms. Owing to the recklessness of European and Eurasian sportsmen, natives are losing their lives, and yet the English Government is supremely indifferent in the matter. The evidence that is considered sufficient for the conviction of a native who has killed another native, is deemed insufficient for the conviction of a European who has killed a native. Will agitation in the press be the only agitation against these failures of justice? Would it not be well to combine and seek a remedy against this evil? Indians! just think what punishment would await you if you were to kill a European in this way, and awake and try to save your helpless countrymen from being killed like dogs and cats. If you carry your appeal to the English public, you need not despair of redress. Those who do not respect themselves should not expect to be respected by others. Indians are being killed by Englishmen like dogs and cats, either through carelessness or on small provocation. We read of such an occurrence in newspapers, give the English murderer a few opprobrious epithets, and eat our dinners with as much relish as ever. What wonder that we should be oppressed? Is there any other country in the world in which people can be oppressed with such impunity? Do your best to save the lives of your poor countrymen, and then only will you earn the respect of other nations.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Aug. 17th, 1895.

37. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* of the 17th August requests the postal authorities to supply postal peons with water-proof uniforms, because they have to discharge their duties as punctually in the rainy as in the dry season.

DACCA GAZETTE,
Aug. 19th, 1895.

38. The *Dacca Gazette* of the 19th August writes as follows on the public charitable dispensaries in Bengal:—

The public charitable dispensaries in Bengal.

The public charitable dispensaries in Bengal are more for show than for use. Poor people resort to these dispensaries when they are seriously ill, and cannot pay even for the services of the village quacks. They are not, however, kindly treated by the medical practitioners in charge of the dispensaries. The Doctor Babu does not think it worth his while to pay proper attention to his poor patients. He does not properly diagnose their diseases, and if a poor patient ventures to enter upon a detailed description of his illness, he is summarily cut short, abused, and dismissed. Not a kind word, no expression of sympathy, not a word of encouragement ever falls from the lips of the presiding angel of a charitable dispensary in Bengal. The Doctor Babu performs his work with great despatch, and generally prescribes *aqua pura* or decoction of *neem* and hemp leaves in the absence of better drugs. In the annual report, however, a different tale is told, according to which the medical treatment available in these dispensaries is of the very best, and the medicines prescribed are prepared from drugs indented from Europe. But such is the real condition of the drugs available in these charitable dispensaries, that honest physicians advise their patients to procure their medicines somewhere else. But the village people's patience and forbearance are proverbial, and perhaps these virtues are practised by them to a fault. They are preyed upon by the village quacks, and they are very ill-treated by the medical practitioners attached to these charitable dispensaries. This sad state of things cannot be removed unless there is a salutary competition among these charitable dispensaries.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

CHARU MIHIR,
Aug. 18th, 1895.

39. The *Charu Mihir* of the 13th August says that within two years the defective character of the rules, which the Bengal Government made to regulate elections to the local Legislative Council, has become manifest in connection with the Dacca and Bhagalpur elections. Official interference in elections should be strictly prohibited, and entire District Boards should be allowed to vote at the election of a representative for the division in which they are situated. At present the divisional representative is finally elected by three or four men, which is absurd.

40. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* of the 13th August makes the following observations on the passing of the Drainage Bill :—

The Drainage Act.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Aug. 13th, 1895.

The object of the Drainage Act is to improve the sanitary condition of the Bengal villages, and to carry out this object, a drainage cess is going to be imposed on the people. It is to be seen how far this object is likely to be gained by the provisions of the Act. Malaria is decimating the people, and has almost made the Bengal villages so many deserts. To drive the scourge out of the country, the Government introduced the Drainage Bill in the Legislative Council. The motive of the Government is, therefore, highly commendable, and no one can say that the law has been passed simply with the object of burdening the people with a new tax. The Lieutenant-Governor is entitled to the sincere thanks of the country for the solicitude and anxiety he has shown for the people's welfare, and it is quite natural that he should be dissatisfied with the people if he sees them opposing instead of helping him in carrying out a measure, which he thinks will best promote their own interest. It is therefore necessary that we should say why we are so much opposed to the measure.

It is about twenty-seven or twenty-eight years since malaria first made its appearance in Bengal. The epidemic broke out with very great virulence, and in several cases depopulated whole villages. The epidemic raged with unabated fury for a period of fifteen or sixteen years. But after that its virulence has gone on abating, although there has apparently been no change in the physical features or geological condition of the country. Unhealthy places are growing more healthy than before, while healthy areas are catching the contagion of the disease. When Burdwan was a hotbed of malaria, Birbhum was, so to speak, a sanitarium. But malaria has now invaded Birbhum. In fact, it is making head in all possible directions—north, south and west. What is the reason of this? In the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, the silting up of rivers and canals is the cause of the growth of malaria. We cannot accept His Honour's theory as correct. We believe that no one has yet been able to discover the true causes of malaria, and we think that no man ever will be. It is not possible for any man to unravel all the mysteries of nature. For the last twenty-eight years the rivers and canals of Bengal have been in the same condition as when the epidemic first broke out, but the virulence of malaria is still subsiding. In Burdwan, two or more silted-up rivers are now flooded with the water of the Eden Canal, but this has not in any way improved the sanitary condition of the district. There are malaria-stricken villages also where there are no silted-up rivers or canals. If silted-up rivers and canals be the only cause of malaria, how will these facts be explained?

41. The *Bangavasi* of the 17th August says that it appears from official statistics, that in the course of the last few years more men have died of fever in Calcutta than in

The Drainage Act.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 17th, 1895.

the suburbs. In the metropolis, however, there are far better arrangements for drainage and water-supply than in the suburbs. Those who think that bad drains and foul water alone are the cause of malaria, and who with this conviction in their minds passed the Drainage Bill, ought to explain the above fact which decidedly goes against their theory.

42. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika* of the 21st August has the following :—

Dr. Harvey's opinion on the Sanitary Drainage Bill.

Not only did Sir Charles Elliott himself support the Sanitary Drainage Bill, but he made his Secretaries and Mr. Lyall of the Board of Revenue do the

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Aug. 21st, 1895.

same, and having regard to the strength of the opposition against the measure, he has also induced Dr. Harvey, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in Bengal, to speak in favour of it. The British Indian Association has submitted a memorial to the Governor-General proving, on the strength of the opinions of eminent medical men, that it is not yet an established theory that drainage is the only remedy for malarial fever. The Lieutenant-Governor has called in Dr. Harvey's assistance to disprove this by meeting the arguments of the medical men quoted in the memorial. But Dr. Harvey's advocacy of the Bill has not been satisfactory. He has tried to please both parties. On the one hand, it was impossible for him to ignore the opinions of eminent engineers and medical men: on the other, he had to support the Lieutenant-Governor's views. He was

therefore in a perfect dilemma. But he did his best to get out of it like a shrewd man. Failing to put an interpretation of his own on the views expressed by medical authorities and sanitary engineers, he has tried to represent them as if they were of his own opinion.

But what the Doctor has after all himself arrived at is that (a) defective or obstructed drainage is not the sole or principal cause of malarial fever; (b) poverty, &c., make people more susceptible to the disease; (c) if dampness of the soil had been the cause of the disease, it would have raged in places where, as a matter of fact, it had not; (d) it has raged in places where drainage has not been obstructed; (e) scarcity of water for drinking and bathing is one of the main causes of the disease.

Scarcity of water for drinking and bathing purposes is, as a matter of fact, the principal cause not only of malarial fever, but of cholera and diarrhoea as well.

It was the duty of Government, therefore, first to make provision for a supply of drinking water, and if that failed to do any good, then to go on to make arrangements for improved drainage. But it has provided for drainage, leaving the people to die of thirst or drink the filthiest water. The necessity for a supply of good drinking water will also appear from the opinion of European scientists, who hold that every disease originates from bacteria which pass into the human body with the water one drinks.

The fact is that provision has been first made for drainage simply out of *sid*. Their hobby has misled the authorities, and will bear serious consequences for the people. Their *sid* did not allow them to wait even for the space of three months more.

We are far from saying that a good drainage system will not be a benefit to the country. We object to the Bill because it makes no provision for the removal of the real obstacles to drainage, namely, roads, railroads, *bunds* and canals, because it imposes a tax on the people which will bring them no return, and because the first and most crying grievance of the people, namely, scarcity of water, has not been removed. As for drainage, there was no necessity of passing a new law, or of imposing a new cess. It was in Government's own power to remove the obstacles to drainage which have been named above. This should have been tried first, and if it had failed to yield the desired result, a Sanitary Drainage Bill should have been passed. In any other country but India this is the course which would have been adopted.

43. The same paper goes on as follows:—

The drainage cess.

The road cess and the public works cess have been two blows at the permanent settlement, and the drainage cess will be another. Those who strike the blows do not, of course, admit this. But both Sir Barnes Peacock and Sir Richard Garth, late Chief Justices of the High Court, have shown that the imposition of the first two cesses was an interference with the permanent settlement, and a violation of the compact which Lord Cornwallis made with the zamindars of Bengal. Sir Erskine Perry, Sir Frederick Halliday, Mr. H. T. Prinsep, Mr. R. D. Mangles were all of the same view. Sir Erskine Perry showed that the fact of an income-tax having for a short time been imposed on the zamindars did not justify the Government in imposing cesses, the realisation of which would be a distinct violation of the compact. The zamindars themselves protested on the same ground. But these representations were not heeded, and the cesses were imposed. There is, therefore, no reason to suppose that in the present instance the Viceroy will oppose Sir Charles Elliott's *sid* and veto the drainage cess. The *Hindoo Patriot* has been quoting the opinions which have been referred to above, probably in the hope that they would influence the Viceroy and induce His Excellency to do justice in this case. But the hope is not destined to be realized. When once the promise has been violated and justice has been trampled under foot, the same thing will be done again. The Indian officials seem to have a grudge against the Bengal zamindars. Whatever those officials may be in their own country, they are, one and all, downright Socialists in this country in this respect. The *Hindoo Patriot* has taken pains to prove from official reports that the permanent settlement has been the cause of unlooked-for progress in Bengal's material condition. But, alas! the *Patriot* does not see that this material prosperity has been the cause of the whole mischief, because

the prosperity of a people is the eyesore of the Socialists. Those who entertain the hope that the Viceroy will not allow the new cess to be imposed are sure to be disappointed. It is best to keep oneself prepared for the worst, for the worst shall come.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

44. The *Hitavadi* of the 16th August says that it is not a little curious that the Maharaja Ram Singha of Bhurtpur should have been deposed within a year of his installation on his paternal throne. It is not easy to understand how any conclusive judgment could be formed regarding his unfitness to rule within so short a time. The fact that no reason has been assigned for his deposition makes the matter all the more suspicious.

The deposition of the Maharaja of Bhurtpur.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 16th, 1895.

As this deposition came after a certain representation which the Maharaja made to the Viceroy complaining that one Vissen Lal, a member of his State Council, had misappropriated several lakhs of rupees, that this Vissen Lal was in the habit of extorting money from him and his mother by means of threats, and that this man was a great favourite with Lieutenant-Colonel Martelli, who was discrediting the most respectable persons in the State at his instance, it is not unfair to conclude that it was due to the displeasure of that Political Officer.

The Maharaja has been deposed within a few months of the arrival of Colonel Fraser at Bhurtpur. It is not probable that Colonel Fraser could have within so short a time formed any correct opinion regarding the Maharaja's unfitness to rule. It is therefore certain that he based his opinion of the Maharaja on the report of his predecessor, Lieutenant-Colonel Martelli, and it is equally certain that the Political Agent of Rajputana too based his opinion on the same officer's report.

The writer would have had nothing to say to all this if the English officials in this country had not been in the habit of professing a strict regard for justice in all their dealings. Since they make such pretensions, it is not unfair to demand that they should let the public know the ground of the Maharaja's deposition.

The position of the Native Princes must be very wretched indeed if they cannot make any complaint against a Political Agent without incurring the risk of a deposition. Vissen Lal and his relatives have since been dismissed, and this shows that the Maharaja's charges against him were not unfounded.

The general public know nothing of the many mysteries in the Bhurtpur State, and those who know dare not divulge them.

45. The *Bangavasi* of the 17th August draws the attention of the Government to the grievances of the Bhonsla family. The present Chief has been dispossessed of the palace as well as of his claim upon the "Bhonsla Fund." But these are not his only grievances. His greatest grievance is that the Government does not pay any heed to his representations. Lately he represented his grievances to the Local Government, to the Supreme Government, and also to the Secretary of State, but in vain. It is his humble prayer that the Government will kindly hear what he has to say, and institute an inquiry into the disbursement of the "Bhonsla Fund." The Government's ungenerous treatment of the Bhonsla Chief has caused great dissatisfaction, and the sooner the Government clears itself in the eye of the public, the better.

The Bhonsla family.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 17th, 1895.

46. The *Hindi Bangavasi* of the 19th August has the following:—
It is said that Lord Dalhousie annexed Native States on justifiable grounds; but his grounds for annexing Nagpur are quite extraordinary. He annexed the State because the ruling Bhonsla died leaving no male issue. It is useless to recite the story of the annexation of Nagpur, and recall the fact that though the Bhonsla had no son left, he had other lawful heirs to his throne. It is certainly an act of favour on the part of the British Government to keep the feudatory Chiefs in possession of their hereditary States, because it can depose them at its will. It is because the Government is so kind to these Chiefs and to all State pensioners that the writer is emboldened to say a few words on behalf of the Bhonsla Raj family. It is a matter of regret that the Government feels no sympathy with the surviving members of this family, who have been reduced to such a pitiable

The Bhonsla family.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Aug. 19th, 1895.

condition as to be anxious to be maintained by Government bounty. To their great misfortune, they have been even dislodged from their ancestral residence. The *Bhonsla Fund*, which was raised out of the sale-proceeds of the ornaments and jewellery of the Raj family when the State was annexed, amounted to some twenty-nine lakhs of rupees. The existing members of the family have addressed several letters to the Local Government, to the Government of India, and at last to Her Majesty herself, for pecuniary help in their present destitute circumstances; but, alas! they have not been favoured even with a reply!

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 17th, 1895.

47. The *Bangavasi* of the 17th August gives a report of the prospect of the rice crop in several villages in Bengal. In Nandigram, in the Midnapore district, the sowing of *aman* rice has not been commenced owing to want of rain. Rice is selling at Re. 1 per *maund*. In Mirhat, in the Burdwan district, the sowing of *aman* rice has not yet been commenced, and the *aus* crop is almost destroyed. In Meherpur, in the Nadia district, the *aman* crop is suffering from want of rain. In Kasinathpur, in the Pabna district, both the *aus* and the *aman* crops had been almost dried up through want of rain, and they are now submerged on account of the excessive rains of July. Rice is selling at Rs. 2-6 to Rs. 2-10 per *maund*.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

HUBLUL MATEEN,
Aug. 7th, 1895.

48. The *Hublul Mateen* of the 7th August says that the practice of kidnapping by Christian missionaries is becoming very common in India. A certain labourer of Bombay City instituted an action against two missionaries for having stolen two children of his from the platform of the municipal market, while he was himself engaged in some work in the inside of the bazar. The missionaries implicated in the case ought to be punished, and it is the duty of the Government to see that a stop is put to such a practice.

BHARAT MITRA,
July 15th, 1895.

49. The *Bharat Mitra* of the 15th August has doubts about the correctness of the rumour which has got abroad regarding Sir Charles Elliott's application for an extension of service.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 17th, 1895.

50. The *Bangavasi* of the 17th August writes as follows:—
Marriage is a social bond. In Hindu society one caste may have dealings with another caste in many respects, but it is thoroughly isolated in respect of marriage. If in any particular caste the marriage system has become in any way overgrown with objectionable customs and usages, that is solely due to the folly of the members of that particular caste, and they cannot, in any conscience, blame anything or anybody else for the evil. The evil being of their own creation, can be removed only by their own united effort. But what are the leaders of the Hindu marriage expense movement doing? They are soliciting the active co-operation of the Government, they are clamouring for legislative interference, they are holding meetings of people belonging to all manner of castes, and they are even getting Europeans to preside over these meetings. What is all this fuss for? The efforts of the leaders of this movement are misdirected. Miseducated as they are, they are thoroughly mistaken about the proper methods to be adopted in order to remove the evils connected with our marriage system.

If you are really bent upon curtailing your marriage expenses, do one thing. First determine the limits of the particular caste to which you belong. Take a census of your castemen and make out a list of the friends and relations that you may have in your own caste. Then try your best to give them an idea of the evil you complain of. Prove to them that the demand of a rich dowry, which has come into vogue at the present moment, is not sanctioned by the *Shastras*, and is, therefore, a violation of the *Shastric* injunctions. Make the offenders against the *Shastras* amenable to social punishments. Excommunicate them, and cease to have any social dealings with them. You will see then within a short time what the results are. The public meetings that you hold

cannot impose any obligation on those who join them. They can safely violate the rules you lay down and snap their fingers at you all the same. Public meetings of a promiscuous nature will not do. Try to bring about a social unity and understanding among the members of each particular caste, and begin the work of reform in right earnest within your own caste. If there is anything that can eradicate a social evil, it is the strict observance of social rules by yourself and their enforcement in the case of others.

51. A correspondent writes in the *Sanjivani* of the 17th August that the Lieutenant-Governor's present tour is serving no useful purpose. His Honour lately paid a visit to Tirhut. He met with a right royal reception, and a public meeting was held by His Honour at Muzaffarpur. No one would object to the people receiving such high officials as the Lieutenant-Governor with marks of honour and respect, but it is a matter of great regret that these officials do not care to examine the condition of the people in their homes. Their duty begins and ends by inspecting public buildings and institutions, and by conversing with the public officials and men of rank, whose only care is to please them and thereby serve their own interests. Many Lieutenant-Governors have paid visits to Tirhut, but none of them tried to come into contact with the people—the veritable ill-clad and ill-fed people living in lowly huts and weeping ceaselessly over their misfortune. The Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Tirhut this time has, as usual, been a miserable failure.

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 17th, 1895.

52. The British Indian Association, observes the same paper, is an Association of the Bengal landlords, which was till lately under the lead of men like Kristo Das Pal. At that time it attained to great power and influence, and was looked upon as the greatest political body in the country. It was held in great esteem by the Government, which often consulted its opinion on large public questions and received its representations with uniform courtesy and consideration. Its representations on public questions used to be characterised by moderation, tact and judgment. And even when the Government failed to agree with the Association, it expressed its difference in a spirit of deference, and did not think it beneath its dignity to meet the arguments of the Association in a dignified manner. Since the death of Kristo Das, the Association has lost its former glory, and has been brought down to a very low level by its present Secretary, Rai Raj Kumar Sarvadhikari Bahadur. Recently, the Association submitted to the Government a memorial on the Bengal Sanitary Drainage Bill, protesting against the passing of that measure. This memorial was treated by the Lieutenant-Governor with contempt, and Mr. Risley, Secretary to the Government of Bengal and a great patron of the Rai Bahadur, made it the butt of his ridicule in the Legislative Council. The Association wants a leader able to steer it clear of the rocks and shoals of political controversy. Men like the Maharaja of Darbhanga and Sir Maharaja Jotindra Mohan Tagore are connected with this Association, and they should either mend it, or put an end to their connection with it as soon as possible.

SANJIVANI.

53. The Lieutenant-Governor, says the same paper, calls himself the *Ma-Bap* of the people. In his after-dinner speech at Muzaffarpur, His Honour called his guests, the local indigo-planters, the people's *Ma-Bap*. For all that is known, the indigo-planters who entertained the Lieutenant-Governor with a dinner may be very good men, but there are indigo-planters in Tirhut who are far from being incarnations of love and sympathy. A Tirhut correspondent writes as follows:—

SANJIVANI.

The days of indigo oppression are not yet numbered; have not passed away with Dinabandhu, Harish and Long. The scenes of oppression and cruelty, which are so vividly depicted in the *Nil Darpan*, are still enacted almost every day in Bihar. A friend connected with indigo cultivation gives me the particulars of the oppressions which are committed by a Tirhut indigo-planter. This indigo-planter does not properly remunerate labourers, and exacts very hard work from them by force. If any labourer goaded to desperation gives up serving his master, the master—so great is his love for his workmen—cannot bear the separation, and forces him to come back to his work. And when once within his power, he treats him like a slave. The indigo-planter's assistants and subordinates excel him in cruelty, and help him

in wreaking his vengeance upon the unfortunate victims of his wrath. This indigo-planter is also in the habit of getting his barren lands exchanged for the fertile lands of the poor peasants. Harassed and tormented, the poor peasants have become disheartened, and they have not the courage to seek any redress for their wrongs in the law courts. Their poverty prevents them from successfully fighting out their cases, and they know that it is almost impossible to expect a European indigo-planter to be convicted by a European Magistrate. Is there no end to the misery of these down-trodden peasants of Bihar?

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 17th, 1895.

54. The same paper also refers to the case in which the Sessions Judge of Gorakhpur convicted a number of cooly recruiters for enticing away a married woman, named Rahamat, for the purpose of sending her to Assam, as a tea-garden cooly; and in which the sentence passed by the Sessions Judge was, on appeal, enhanced by the Allahabad High Court. The writer concludes his observations in the following way:—

Hundreds of helpless men and women fall, like Rahamat, into the snares of the cooly recruiters, but in no such case is there a combination among honest and upright public officers to bring the offenders to justice. The cooly-recruiters are left very much to their own devices, and they carry on their nefarious practices without let or hindrance. Through their machinations many innocent and unsuspecting men and women are every day being doomed into life-long slavery. But the Government heeds it not—the Government, whose power strikes terror into the hearts of the guilty, which extirpated the *thugs*, and delivered the country from a reign of terror. Who will believe that the powerful Government could not, if it liked, put an end to the malpractices of the cooly recruiters, who decoy innocent men and women into their dens, and do not even hesitate to rob innocent and unsuspecting women, who fall a helpless prey to their treachery, of their chastity? Many Englishmen, official as well as non-official, are either directly or indirectly engaged in the tea-cultivation. Is it for this reason that the Government does not make the least attempt to put down the shameful practices of the cooly recruiters?

URIYA PAPERS.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD.
July 10th, 1895.

55. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* of the 10th July regrets to notice that many zamindars are running into debt through various causes, and are thus clearing the way to their future ruin, and suggests that the Court of Wards Act should be so amended as to enable the Government to undertake the management of the properties of such zamindars, and save them from bankruptcy.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
July 11th, 1895.

56. The *Samvadvahika* of the 11th July has reason to congratulate the public upon the fact that a serious affray between the contending *Akhras* at Balasore during the late Muharram, was averted by the prudent action of the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police, both of whom controlled their movements personally. Referring to the hostile feelings between the different *Akhras* of Cuttack, as manifested during the late Muharram, the *Utkaldipika* of the 13th July observes that a movement which owed its origin to good and religious feeling, and which attracted both Hindus and Muhammadans alike, is made an occasion for the display of factious spirit, and that this is a clear indication of the patent fact that the Hindus and the Muhammadans are deteriorating day by day. The writer advises all the contending parties to place themselves under wise and competent leaders, and to be guided by their advice and instruction.

UTKALDIPIKA,
July 13th, 1895.

57. The *Utkali Dipika* of the 13th July is surprised to see that though Private Howard of Dinapore fame confessed to have murdered a punkha-puller, the jury trying him let him go scot-free. The writer observes that such good luck can attend only *Englishmen* in India.

SAMVADVARIKA,
July 25th, 1895.

58. A correspondent of the *Samvadvahika* of the 25th July states that the zamindars of Orissa are in a distressed and dejected state of mind on account of the present settlement which, they think, will sweep away all the fruits of their industry and

providence, and ruin all their future prospects. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* of the 17th July considers it unjust that the *Bajiafti lakhrajders* should be reduced to the rank of ordinary raiyats by being asked to pay full *jama* on their tenures.

59. Referring to the assessment of latrine fees by the Balasore Municipality, the *Uriya and Navasamvad* of the 17th July points out certain specific instances of oppression, due to over-assessment, and requests that the Municipal authorities will be induced to rectify their mistakes as early as possible.

URIYA AND NAVASAM-
VAD,
July 17th, 1895.

60. The *Utkaldipika* of the 20th July is surprised to learn the declaration of the Secretary of State in connection with the deposition of the Maharaja of Bhurtpur, that the Government of India had full power to dispose of such cases without reference to Her Majesty's Council, and is sorry to observe that such a statement is sure to create uneasiness in the minds of Native Princes in India.

UTKALDIPIKA,
July 20th, 1895.

61. Referring to the dismissal of Mr. Fordyce, late Deputy Magistrate of Dacca, on the grounds of corruption and bribery, the same paper observes that the punishment was just and necessary for the purity of the service to which he belonged, and points out that the pleaders and mukhtars of Orissa should imitate the example of their brethren of Dacca by unearthing similar cases of bribery in their own province regarding which rumours are afloat now and then.

UTKALDIPIKA.

62. The *Utkaldipika* of the 27th July is glad to notice the philanthropy and charity of Mr. Hallward, the Principal of the Ravenshaw College, who attended the sick-beds of some of his poor pupils, stricken with cholera, took a personal interest in their treatment like a father, and paid the charges for medicine and doctor from his own pocket.

UTKALDIPIKA,
July 27th, 1895.

63. The same paper is of opinion that the practice of throwing dead bodies into rivers is highly objectionable from a sanitary point of view, that this practice is rare in Orissa, and that it may, if necessary, be made punishable in that province, though a prohibitory order is not much needed there, as the poorer classes of Hindus generally bury their dead when unable to burn them.

UTKALDIPIKA.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 24th August, 1895.

